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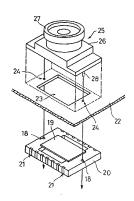
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(54) 【発明の名称】 固体撮像素子及びその実装方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 表面実装型のパッケージを採用した固体撮像 素子を回路基板にレンズと共に搭載する。

【解決手段】 開口窓23が配けられた回路基板22を 挟んで固体機像素子20とレンズユニット25とが装着 される。レンズユニット25には、位置決めど28が 設けられ、固体機像素子20及び回路基板22には、位 置決め穴18及び買通穴24が形成される。位置決め 28が回路基板22の質通穴24に通される。位置決め 来子20が位置決め穴18にはめ込まれることで、回路 基板22に対する固体機像素子20とレンズユニット2 5との位置決分成される。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 複数の受光画素がマトリクス状に配列さ れ、各受光面素に光電変換によって生じる情報電荷を蓄 積するセンサチップと、一方の面上に上記センサチップ が装着され、装着部の周辺部に上記半導体チップの雷極 と電気的に接続される複数のリードが配置された絶縁性 の底部材と、この底部材の一方の面上で上記センサチッ プを取り囲み、上記センサチップを収納する凹部を形成 する絶縁性の枠部材と、少なくとも上記半センサチップ の受光面を被い、上記枠部材の対向する2辺に跨って装 着される透明板と、を備え、上記センサチップの受光面 と上記透明板との間に透明樹脂が充填されることを特徴 とする固体撮像素子。

【請求項2】 上記透明板は、上記半センサチップの受 光面の上部以外で、上記枠部材が形成する凹部の一部を 開けて装着されることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の固 体摄像素子。

【請求項3】 複数の受光画素がマトリクス状に配列さ れたセンサチップが表面実装型パッケージに納められた 固体撮像素子を光学レンズと共に回路基板上に装着する 実装方法において、回路基板に上記周体掃像素子のセン サチップの受光面より大きく、パッケージより小さい開 口窓を形成し、この開口窓を被って上記回路基板の一方 の面に光学レンズが取り付けられるレンズマウントを装 着し、上記開口部を塞いで上記回路基板の他方の面に上 記固体撮像素子を装着することを特徴とする固体撮像素 子の実装方法。

【結求項4】 上記回路幕板の閉口窓の近傍に一対の貫 通穴を形成し、この一対の貫通穴に対応して、上記レン ズマウントの上記回路基板と接する面に一対の位置決め ピンを形成すると共に上記固体撮像素子のパッケージの 周辺領域に一対の位置決め穴を形成し、上記レンズマウ ントの位置決めピンを上記回路基板の貫通穴に通して上 記回路基板に対する上記レンズマウントの位置を決定 し、上記回路基板の他方の面に突出する上記レンズマウ ントの位置決めピンを上記固体撮像素子の位置決め穴に 通して上記回路基板に対する上記固体撮像素子の位置を 決定することを特徴とする請求項3記載の固体撮像素子

【発明の詳細な説明】

の実装方法。 [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、表面実装型のパッ ケージに半導体チップを納めた固体撮像素子及びその固 体掃像素子を同路基板上に装着する実装方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】CCDイメージセンサの如き半導体構成 の固体掃像素子は、センサチップの表面に被写体映像を 写す必要があるため、半導体チップの受光面に対応して 開口部が形成される。このため、固体撮像素子の場合に は、開口部を形成し易いセラミックパッケージが従来よ

り多く用いられる。

【0003】図4は、セラミックパッケージを用いた従 来の固体攝像素子の構造を示す斜視図である。セラミッ クパッケージ1は、所定の深さの凹部を有する箱形を成 し、この凹部内にセンサチップ2を収納する。センサチ ップ2は、シリコン等の半導体基板上に周知の半導体プ ロセスによって形成される複数の受光画素及び各受光画 素に発生する情報電荷を転送するシフトレジスタを有 し、セラミックパッケージ1の凹部の中央部分に装着さ れる。複数のリード3は、予めセラミックパッケージ1 に埋め込まれており、外部リードがセラミックパッケー ジ1の側面に沿って配置され、内部リードが凹部内のセ ンサチップ2の周辺部に配置される。これらの複数のリ ード3の内部リードには、ワイヤボンディングによって センサチップ2の周辺部に入出力端子として設けられる 電極パッドが接続される。そして、透明板4は、ガラス やアクリル樹脂からなり、セラミックパッケージ1上に 凹部を塞ぐようにして装着される。これにより、センサ チップ2が封止され、センサチップ2及びセンサチップ 2とリード3とを接続する配線が保護される。 【0004】図5は、固体掃像素子の実装方法を説明す

る分解斜視図である。固体撮像素子10は、図4に示す 構造のものであり、センサチップ2を収納したセラミッ クパッケージ1の側面に複数のリード3が配置されてい る。回路基板5は、ガラスエポキシ基板等の絶縁材料よ りなり、一面あるいは両面に鋼箔により配線パターンが 形成されている。この回路基板5には、固体撮像素子1 0のリード3に対応したスルーホール6が形成されてお り、リード3をスルーホール6へ通して固体撮像素子1 0が所定の位置に装着される。そして、回路基板5上に は、固体撮像素子10に対して各種の駆動信号を供給す るための駆動回路及び固体掃像素子10の出力を取り込 んで所定の処理を施すための信号処理回路が設けられ、 配線パターンを介して固体撮像素子10と接続される。 【0005】レンズユニット7は、マウント部8及び鏡 筒部9より構成される。マウント部8は、裏面側に固体 撮像素子10を収納できる凹部を有し、固体機像素子1 0を被うようにして回路基板5に装着される。鎖筒部9 は、固体撮像素子10の受光面に被写体映像を結像させ るレンズが取り付けられ、固体撮像素子10の受光面と 対向するマウント部8の表面に取り付けられる。このレ ンズユニット7は、例えば、凹部の側面を固体撮像素子 10のセラミックパッケージ1の側面に接するようにし て位置決めが成される。

[00006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 セラミックパッケージ を用いた固体撮像素子においては、セラミックの加工が 難しく、パッケージ自体が高価なため、素子の組み立て に要する製造コストが高くなるという問題を有してい る。また、そのような固体撮像素子を回路基板トにレン

ズユニットと共に実装する場合には、固体機像素子を被 うようなレンズマウントが必要となるため、レンズユニ ット部分が回路基板から大きく突出することになり、小 型化の酸素となっている。

【0007】そこで本発明は、固体撮像素子の製造コストを低減すると共に、その固体撮像素子を回路基板上に効率よく実装することを目的とする。

[0008]

[0009] これにより、センサチップの要先面の開口 を確保しながら、加工が容易で安価なエポキシ樹脂等の 絶縁材料でバッケージを構成することが可能なり、製造 コストを削減できる。また、センサチップが収納される 凹部を透明板で被う豚、凹部の一部を開けるようにした ことで、センサチップと週明板との間に充填される透明 樹脂の量の過不足が、透明板が装着されていない凹部に 生じる透明樹脂の膨らみあるいはへこみによって調整さ れるようになる。従って、透明樹脂の注入量の制御が容 易になる。

[0010] そして、複数の受光画素がマトリクス状に 配別されたセンサチップが表面実装型パッケージに納め られた固体操像素子を光学レンズと共に回路基板上に装 着する実抜方法において、回路基板に上配間体操像素子 のセンサチップの受光面より大きく、パッケージより小 さい間口窓を形成し、この間口窓を被って上回路基板 の一方の面に光学レンズが取り付けられるレンズマウン トを装着し、上記間口窓を塞いで上記回路基板の他方の 面に上記回料を線案子を装卸することを特徴とする。

[0011] これにより、レンズマウントを固定した後 に固体機像素を回路基板へ接続できるため、回路基板に 対するレンズマウントの位置合わせと、回路基板に対す る固体振像素子の位置合わせとを独立して行うことがで きる。従って、回路基板を起きして団体精健素子及び レンズマウントの位置合わせが容易になる。また、レン ズマウントは固体操像素子を被うように装着する必要が ないため、回路基板からの突出は少なくなる。

[0012]

【発明の実施の形態】図1は、本発明の固体撮像素子の 構造を示す分解斜視図である。センサチップ11は、シ リコン基板上に周知の半導体プロセスによって複数の受 光画素及びシフトレジスタが形成されたものであり、物 数の受光画素がマトリクス状に配列された受光面 12を 有する。底部材13は、ガラスエポキシ基板等の絶縁材 料からなり、一方の面の中央部分にセンサチップ11が 装着される。また、センサチップ11の装着位置の周辺 部から側辺部まで延在する複数のリード14が銅箔等の 導電材料によって形成される。この複数のリード14 は、中央部側の端部がセンサチップ11の周辺部分に入 出力端子として形成される電極パッドとワイヤボンディ ングにより接続される。また、底部材13の対向する2 辺の内側には、一対の位置決め穴15が形成される。枠 部材16は、底部材13と同一材料で同一の大きさに形 成され、中央部にセンサチップ11を納める四部を形成 するための開口部17が形成される。この枠部材16の 対向する2辺の内側にも、底部材13と同様に位置決め 穴18が形成されている。この底部材13が、枠部材1 6上に貼り合わせられ、底部材13と枠部材16の開口 部17とで凹部が形成される。また、底部材13と枠部 材16とが貼り合わせられた後、それらの側面には、図 1に破線で示すように、リード14に接続される電極が 形成される。これにより、表面実装型のパッケージが形 成される。尚、底部材13と枠部材16との貼り合わせ は、底部材13にセンサチップ11を装着するよりも先 に行い、底部材13の位置決め穴15及び枠部材16の 位置決め穴18の形成は、底部材13と枠部材16とを 貼り合わせた後に同時に行うようにする。透明板19 は、アクリル樹脂等の可視光に対して透明な材料からな り、枠部材16の開口部17の対向する2辺に跨るよう にして枠部材16の表面に装着される。この透明板19 は、一方の辺の長さが、開口部17の一方の対向する2 辺の幅より長く形成され、且つ、他方の辺の長さが、開 口部17の他方の対向する2辺の幅より短く形成され る。これにより、透明板19を開口部17の対向する2 辺の間に跨るように装着すると、開口部17の一部を開 けたままとなる。ここで、透明板19は、少なくともセ ンサチップ11の受光面12を被うようにして装着され る。そして、センサチップ11と透明板19との間に は、透明板19と屈折率がほぼ同一の透明機能が充填さ れ、センサチップ11及び配線が保護される。 【0013】ここで、センサチップ11と透明板19と

 板19で被われていない部分でへこみが生じるため、セ ンサチップ11の受光面12と透明板19との間に気泡 が混入することはない。

[0014] このような原体機像素子によれば、表面突 装型のパッケージを加工が容易で安価な材料により構成 することができるため、セラミックパッケージを使用し た場合に比べて、製造コストを大幅に削減することがで きる。また、センサチップ11の受光面12を保護する 差別板19を終制16の開口部170一部を開けて装 着することで、センサチップ11と週明板19の間に充 項する透明樹脂の充填置の制御が容易になり、製造工程 の作業効率を向してきる。

[0015] ところで、このような表面実を型のバッケージを採用した固体操像来子の場合、回路基板あるいは光学系との位置合わせが難しくなる。即ち、表面実装型のパッケージでは、固体操像来子を被ってレンズユニットを装着した後に固体操像来子を回路基板との接続が不可能なため、予め固体操像来子を回路基板との接続が不可能なため、予め固体操像来子を回路基板との経続がに対けばよるとなが、しかしながら、表面実装型のバッケージは、そのパッケージの側面部分に半田付けによる凹凸が生じるため、パッケージの側面を基準としてレンズユニットの位置状めを行うことができない。

【0016】図2は、図1に示すような表面実装型のパ ッケージを用いた固体撮像素子の実装方法を説明する分 解斜視図で、図3は、回路基板上に固体機像素子及びレ ンズユニットを実装したときの断面図である。固体撮像 素子20は、図1に示す構造のものであり、底部材13 及び枠部材16により構成されるパッケージの側面に、 リード14に接続される複数の電極21が形成されてい る。回路基板22は、ガラスエポキシ基板等の絶縁材料 よりなり、一面あるいは面面に飼箔により配線パターン が形成され、これらの配線パターンを介して、固体撮像 表子20を駆動する駆動回路や固体撮像素子20の出力 を取り込む信号処理同路等が接続される。この回路基板 22には、固体提像素子20の受光面に対応した開口窓 23が設けられており、この開口窓23に透明板19を 納めるようにして固体撮像素子20が装着される。即 ち、固体撮像素子20は、回路基板22の開口窓23を 通して被写体映像を受けるように、受光面を回路基板2 2側に向けて装着される。また、回路基板22には、開 □窓23の両側に固体撮像素子20の位置決め穴18に 対応する貫通穴24が設けられる。レンズユニット25 は、マウント部26及び鐘筒部27より構成される。マ ウント部26は、裏面側に回路基板22の貫通穴24に 対応する位置決めピン28が設けられ、この位置決めピ ン28を貫通穴24に通して、固体掃像素子20が装着 される面とは反対の面に開口窓23を被うように装着さ れる。このとき、位置決めピン28は、回路基板22の 裏側まで突出され、この突出部分に固体撮像素子20の 位置決め穴18がはめ込まれる。鏡簡第27は、固体撥像業子20のセンサチップ11の受光面12に被写体映像を結像させるレンズ28が取り付けられ、マウント部26の個体撥像業子20に対向する部分取り付けられる。

【0017】このレンズユニット25は、回路転仮22 の開口窓23を被えばよく、固体操像業子20を収納す る必要はないため、図5に示すレンズユニットドに比べ て小さく形成することができる。また、レンズユニット 25を装着した後でも、固体機像業子20が露出してい るため、レンズユニット25に対する固体操像業子20の位置を決定した後に固体機像業子20を回路基度22 の危機パターンに半田付けして固定できる。従って、回路基板22 の配置状が多一次に単一が開発を表する10を10でである。 路基板22に対する固体機像業子20及びレンズユニット 25の位置状めが容易になる。

【0018】以上の実施例においては、固体操像素子2 0及び四個基板24に位置決め穴15、18及び貫通穴 24を設けた場合を倒示したが、これらの穴15、18 及び24は、レンズユニット25の位置決めピン28に 対応する切り欠きであってもよい。

[0019]

【発明の効果】 本発明によれば、固体機像素干のパッケージを加工が容易で安価な材料で形成できるため、製造 ストを大槻に削減することができる。また、固体機像 素子の表面に装着する透明板を枠部材の間口部より小さ く形成したことで、半導体チップと透明板との間への透 明樹脂の充塊が容易になるため、作業性が向上して製造 歩留まりの向上が望める。

[0020] そして、表面実装型のパッケージを採用した 店随体操像素子を回路基板上に実装する際に、回路基板 に対する固体操像素子及びレンズユニットの位置決めが 容易になり、組み立て行程の簡略化が望める。さらに、 レンズユニット自体を小さくすることができるため、回 路基板からの大きな突出がなくなり、小型化に有利である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の固体撮像素子の構造を示す分解斜視図である。

【図2】本発明の固体撮像素子の実装方法を説明する分解斜視図である。

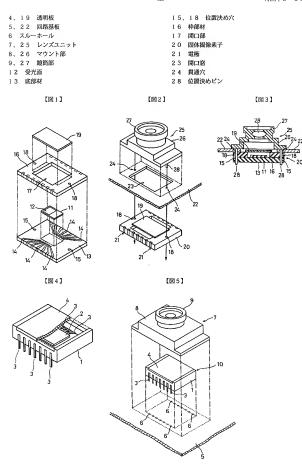
解析的はこのである。 【図3】本発明の固体撮像素子の実装方法を説明する断 面図である。

【図4】従来の固体撮像素子の構造を示す斜視図であ ス

【図5】従来の固体撮像素子の実装方法を説明する分解 斜視図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 パッケージ
- 2、11 センサチップ
- 3、14 リード



A THE REAL PROPERTY.

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(54) SOLID-STATE IMAGE PICK-UP ELEMENT AND ITS MANUFACTURE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable a solid-state image pick-up element of surface-mounting package type to be mounted on a circuit board together with a lens.

SOLUTION: A solid-state image pick-up element 20 and a lens unit 28 are mounted on a circuit board 22 provided with an aperture window 23, sandwiching it between them. A positioning lens pin 28 is provided on the lens unit 25, and a positioning hole 18 and a through-hole 24 are provided in the solid-state image pick-up element 20 and the circuit board 22. The positioning pin 28 is fitted in the positioning hole 18 of the solid-state image pick-up element 20 through the through-hole 24 of the circuit board 22, whereby the solid-state image pick-up element 20 and the lens unit 25 are positioned to the circuit board 22.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The sensor chip which accumulates the information charge which two or more light-receiving pixels are arranged in the shape of a matrix, and produce by photo electric conversion in each light-receiving pixel, The insulating bottom member by which two or more leads which it is equipped with the above-mentioned sensor chip on one field, and are electrically connected with the electrode of the above-mentioned semiconductor chip at the periphery of an applied part have been arranged, The insulating frame part material which forms the crevice which encloses the above-mentioned sensor chip on one field of this bottom member, and contains the above-mentioned sensor chip, The solid state image sensor characterized by wearing the light-receiving side of the above-mentioned half sensor chip at least, having the transparence plate with which it is equipped ranging over two sides which the above-mentioned frame

part material counters, and filling up with transparence resin between the light-receiving side of the above-mentioned sensor chip, and the above-mentioned transparence plate.

[Claim 2] The above-mentioned transparence plate is a solid state image sensor according to claim 1 characterized by opening a part of crevice which is except the upper part of the light-receiving side of the above-mentioned half sensor chip. and the above-mentioned frame part material forms, and being equipped. [Claim 3] In the mounting approach of equipping with the solid state image sensor with which the sensor chip with which two or more light-receiving pixels were arranged in the shape of a matrix was dedicated to the surface mount mold package on the circuit board with an optical lens It is larger than the light-receiving side of the sensor chip of the above-mentioned solid state image sensor to the circuit board, and an opening aperture smaller than a package is formed. The mounting approach of the solid state image sensor characterized by equipping with the lens mount which covers this opening aperture, and by which an optical lens is attached in one field of the above-mentioned circuit board. plugging up the above-mentioned opening and equipping the field of another side of the above-mentioned circuit board with the above-mentioned solid state image sensor.

[Claim 4] Form the through hole of a pair near the opening aperture of the

above-mentioned circuit board, and it corresponds to the through hole of this pair. While forming the locator pin of a pair in the field which touches the above-mentioned circuit board of the above-mentioned lens mount, the locating hole of a pair is formed in the boundary region of the package of the above-mentioned solid state image sensor. The location of the above-mentioned lens mount to the above-mentioned circuit board is determined as the through hole of the above-mentioned circuit board through the gage pin of the above-mentioned lens mount. The mounting approach of the solid state image sensor according to claim 3 characterized by determining the location of the above-mentioned solid state image sensor to the above-mentioned circuit board as the locating hole of the above-mentioned solid state image sensor through the gage pin of the above-mentioned lens mount which projects in the field of another side of the above-mentioned circuit board.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the mounting approach of equipping with the solid state image sensor which dedicated the semiconductor chip to the package of a surface mount mold, and its solid state image sensor on the circuit board.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since the solid state image sensor of the semi-conductor configuration like CCD series needs to copy a photographic subject image on the front face of a sensor chip, opening is formed corresponding to the light-receiving side of a semiconductor chip. For this reason, in the case of a solid state image sensor, more ceramic packages which are easy to form opening than before are used.

[0003] <u>Drawing 4</u> is the perspective view showing the structure of the conventional solid state image sensor where the ceramic package was used. A ceramic package 1 accomplishes the cube type which has the crevice of the predetermined depth, and contains the sensor chip 2 in this crevice. The sensor chip 2 has the shift register which transmits the information charge generated in

two or more light-receiving pixel and each light-receiving pixel which are formed of a well-known semi-conductor process on semi-conductor substrates, such as silicon, and the central part of the crevice of a ceramic package 1 is equipped with it. Two or more leads 3 are embedded beforehand at the ceramic package 1, an external lead is arranged along the side face of a ceramic package 1, and an internal lead is arranged at the periphery of the sensor chip 2 in a crevice. The electrode pad prepared in the periphery of the sensor chip 2 by wirebonding as an input/output terminal is connected to the internal lead of these leads 3 of two or more. And the transparence plate 4 consists of glass or acrylic resin, and on a ceramic package 1, as it takes up a crevice, it is equipped with it. Thereby, the closure of the sensor chip 2 is carried out, and wiring which connects the sensor chip 2 and the sensor chip 2, and lead 3 is protected.

[0004] Drawing 5 is a decomposition perspective view explaining the mounting approach of a solid state image sensor. A solid state image sensor 10 is the thing of the structure shown in drawing 4, and two or more leads 3 are arranged on the side face of the ceramic package 1 which contained the sensor chip 2. The circuit board 5 consists of insulating materials, such as a glass epoxy group plate, and the circuit pattern is formed in the whole surface or both sides of copper foil. The through hole 6 corresponding to the lead 3 of a solid state image sensor 10 is formed in this circuit board 5, and a through hole 6 is equipped with

a solid state image sensor 10 through lead 3 at a position. And on the circuit board 5, the digital disposal circuit for incorporating the drive circuit for supplying various kinds of driving signals to a solid state image sensor 10 and the output of a solid state image sensor 10, and performing predetermined processing is prepared, and it connects with a solid state image sensor 10 through a circuit pattern.

[0005] The lens unit 7 consists of the mounting section 8 and the lens-barrel section 9. As the mounting section 8 has the crevice which can contain a solid state image sensor 10 to a rear-face side and covers a solid state image sensor 10, the circuit board 5 is equipped with it. The lens to which image formation of the photographic subject image is carried out is attached in the light-receiving side of a solid state image sensor 10, and the lens-barrel section 9 is attached in the light-receiving side of a solid state image sensor 10, and the front face of the mounting section 8 which counters. As this lens unit 7 touches the side face of the ceramic package 1 of a solid state image sensor 10 in the side face of a crevice, positioning accomplishes.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the solid state image sensor using a ceramic package, processing of a ceramic is difficult, and since the package itself is expensive, it has the problem that the manufacturing cost which the assembly of a component takes becomes high. Moreover, since lens mount which covers a solid state image sensor is needed in mounting such a solid state image sensor with a lens unit on the circuit board, a lens unit part will project greatly from the circuit board, and has been the failure of a miniaturization.

[0007] Then, this invention aims at mounting the solid state image sensor efficiently on the circuit board while it reduces the manufacturing cost of a solid state image sensor.

180001

[Means for Solving the Problem] The sensor chip two or more light-receiving pixels of whose, as for the solid state image sensor of this invention, accumulate the information charge which it is arranged in the shape of a matrix, and is produced by photo electric conversion in each light-receiving pixel. The insulating bottom member by which two or more wiring which it is equipped with the above-mentioned sensor chip on one field, and is electrically connected with the electrode of the above-mentioned sensor chip at the periphery of an applied part has been arranged. The insulating frame part material which forms the crevice which encloses the above-mentioned sensor chip on one field of this bottom member, and contains the above-mentioned sensor chip. The light-receiving side of the above-mentioned sensor chip is worn at least, and it has the transparence plate with which it is equipped ranging over two sides

which the above-mentioned frame part material counters, and is characterized by filling up with transparence resin between the light-receiving side of the above-mentioned sensor chip, and the above-mentioned transparence plate. [0009] Thereby, it can reduce a manufacturing cost in **** that processing constitutes a package from insulating materials, such as an easy and cheap epoxy resin, securing opening of the light-receiving side of a sensor chip. Moreover, in case the crevice where a sensor chip is contained is covered with a transparence plate, the excess and deficiency of the amount of the transparence resin filled up with having opened a part of crevice between a sensor chip and a transparence plate come to be adjusted by the swelling or crater of transparence resin produced in the crevice where it is not equipped with the transparence plate. Therefore, control of the injection rate of transparence resin becomes easv.

[0010] And the solid state image sensor with which the sensor chip with which two or more light-receiving pixels were arranged in the shape of a matrix was dedicated to the surface mount mold package is set to the mounting approach with which it equips on the circuit board with an optical lens. It is larger than the light-receiving side of the sensor chip of the above-mentioned solid state image sensor to the circuit board, and an opening aperture smaller than a package is formed. It is characterized by equipping with the lens mount which covers this

opening aperture and by which an optical lens is attached in one field of the above-mentioned circuit board, plugging up the above-mentioned opening aperture and equipping the field of another side of the above-mentioned circuit board with the above-mentioned solid state image sensor.

[0011] Since solid-state ****** is connectable with the circuit board by this after fixing lens mount, alignment of the lens mount to the circuit board and alignment of a solid state image sensor to the circuit board can be performed independently. Therefore, the alignment of a solid state image sensor and lens mount becomes easy on the basis of the circuit board. Moreover, since it is not necessary to equip with lens mount so that a solid state image sensor may be covered, the protrusion from the circuit board decreases.

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention] <u>Drawing 1</u> is the decomposition perspective view showing the structure of the solid state image sensor of this invention. Two or more light-receiving pixels and shift registers are formed of a well-known semi-conductor process on a silicon substrate, and the sensor chip 11 has the light-receiving side 12 where two or more light-receiving pixels were arranged in the shape of a matrix. The bottom member 13 consists of insulating materials, such as a glass epoxy group plate, and the central part of one field is equipped with the sensor chip 11. Moreover, two or more leads 14 which extend from the

periphery of the stowed position of the sensor chip 11 to a side part are formed with electrical conducting materials, such as copper foil. These leads 14 of two or more are connected by the electrode pad and wirebonding by which the edge by the side of a center section is formed in the circumference part of the sensor chip 11 as an input/output terminal. Moreover, the locating hole 15 of a pair is formed inside [which the bottom member 13 counters] two sides. The opening 17 for the frame part material 16 being formed in the same magnitude with the same ingredient as the bottom member 13, and forming the crevice which dedicates the sensor chip 11 to a center section is formed. The locating hole 18 is formed inside I which this frame part material 16 counters I two sides as well as the bottom member 13. This bottom member 13 is stuck on the frame part material 16, and a crevice is formed by the opening 17 of the bottom member 13 and the frame part material 16. Moreover, after the bottom member 13 and the frame part material 16 are stuck, as a broken line shows to drawing 1, the electrode connected to lead 14 is formed in those side faces. Thereby, the package of a surface mount mold is formed. In addition, lamination of the bottom member 13 and the frame part material 16 is previously performed rather than it equips the bottom member 13 with the sensor chip 11, and after formation of the locating hole 15 of the bottom member 13 and the locating hole 18 of the frame part material 16 sticks the bottom member 13 and the frame part material 16, it is made to perform it to coincidence. As the transparence plate 19 consists of a transparent ingredient to the lights, such as acrylic resin, and straddles two sides which the opening 17 of the frame part material 16 counters, the front face of the frame part material 16 is equipped with it. This transparence plate 19 is formed shorter than width of face of two sides in which the die length of one side is formed for a long time than width of face of two sides which one side of opening 17 counters and which the die length of the side of another side counters in another side of opening 17. If this equips with the transparence plate 19 so that it may straddle between two sides which opening 17 counters, it will mean having opened a part of opening 17 with as. Here, it is equipped with it as the transparence plate 19 is wearing the light-receiving side 12 of the sensor chip 11 at least. And it fills up with transparence resin with almost same transparence plate 19 and refractive index between the sensor chip 11 and the transparence plate 19, and the sensor chip 11 and wiring are protected.

[0013] Here, the transparence resin with which it fills up between the sensor chip

11 and the transparence plate 19 is filled up with an actual production process
so that the crevice formed by the opening 17 of the frame part material 16
immediately after equipping the bottom member 13 with the sensor chip 11 may
be filled. And before transparence resin hardens, as it straddles, it is equipped
between two sides which opening 17 counters. When there is much

transparence resin with which it fills up, in order to rise by this in the part which is not covered with the transparence plate 19 of opening 17, the relief of the transparence plate 19 is not produced. On the contrary, since a crater is generated in the part which is not covered with the transparence plate 19 of opening 17 when there is little transparence resin with which it fills up, air bubbles do not mix between the light-receiving side 12 of the sensor chip 11, and the transparence plate 19.

[0014] According to such a solid state image sensor, since processing can constitute the package of a surface mount mold with an easy and cheap ingredient, compared with the case where a ceramic package is used, a manufacturing cost is sharply reducible. Moreover, by opening a part of opening 17 of the frame part material 16, and equipping with the transparence plate 19 which protects the light-receiving side 12 of the sensor chip 11, control of the fill of the transparence resin with which it is filled up between the sensor chip 11 and the transparence plate 19 becomes easy, and can improve the working efficiency of a production process.

[0015] By the way, in the case of the solid state image sensor which adopted the package of such a surface mount mold, alignment with the circuit board or optical system becomes difficult. That is, with the package of a surface mount mold, after covering a solid state image sensor and equipping with a lens unit.

since connection between a solid state image sensor and the circuit board is impossible, after connecting a solid state image sensor to wiring on the circuit board by soldering beforehand, it must equip with a lens unit. However, since the irregularity by soldering arises into the circumference part of the package, the package of a surface mount mold cannot position a lens unit on the basis of the side face of a package.

[0016] Drawing 2 is a decomposition perspective view explaining the mounting approach of the solid state image sensor using the package of a surface mount mold as shown in drawing 1, and drawing 3 is a sectional view when mounting a solid state image sensor and a lens unit on the circuit board. A solid state image sensor 20 is the thing of the structure shown in drawing 1, and two or more electrodes 21 connected to lead 14 are formed in the side face of the package constituted by the bottom member 13 and the frame part material 16. The circuit board 22 consists of insulating materials, such as a glass epoxy group plate, a circuit pattern is formed in the whole surface or both sides of copper foil, and the digital disposal circuit which incorporates the output of the drive circuit and solid state image sensor 20 which drive a solid state image sensor 20 is connected through these circuit patterns. The opening aperture 23 corresponding to the light-receiving side of a solid state image sensor 20 is formed, and this circuit board 22 is equipped with a solid state image sensor 20 as the transparence plate 19 is dedicated to this opening aperture 23. That is, a light-receiving side is turned to a circuit board 22 side, and it is equipped with a solid state image sensor 20 so that a photographic subject image may be received through the opening aperture 23 of the circuit board 22. Moreover, the through hole 24 corresponding to the locating hole 18 of a solid state image sensor 20 is formed in the circuit board 22 at the both sides of the opening aperture 23. The lens unit 25 consists of the mounting section 26 and the lens-barrel section 27. The gage pin 28 corresponding to the through hole 24 of the circuit board 22 is formed in a rear-face side, and the mounting section 26 lets this gage pin 28 pass to a through hole 24, and it is equipped with it so that the opening aperture 23 may be covered to a field opposite to the field where it is equipped with a solid state image sensor 20. At this time, a gage pin 28 is projected to the background of the circuit board 22, and the locating hole 18 of a solid state image sensor 20 is inserted in a part for this lobe, the lens 28 to which image formation of the photographic subject image is carried out is attached in the light-receiving side 12 of the sensor chip 11 of a solid state image sensor 20, and the lens-barrel section 27 counters the solid state image sensor 20 of the mounting section 26 -it is attached partial picking.

[0017] That what is necessary is just to cover the opening aperture 23 of the circuit board 22, since it is not necessary to contain a solid state image sensor

20, this lens unit 25 can be small formed compared with the lens unit 7 shown in drawing 5. Moreover, since the solid state image sensor 20 is exposed also after equipping with the lens unit 25, after determining the location of the solid state image sensor 20 to the lens unit 25, a solid state image sensor 20 is soldered to the circuit pattern of the circuit board 22, and it can fix. Therefore, positioning of the solid state image sensor 20 and the lens unit 25 to the circuit board 22 becomes easy.

[0018] In the above example, although the case where locating holes 15 and 18 and a through hole 24 were formed in a solid state image sensor 20 and the circuit board 24 was illustrated, these holes 15, 18, and 24 may be notching corresponding to the gage pin 28 of the lens unit 25.

[0019]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, since processing can form the package of a solid state image sensor with an easy and cheap ingredient, a manufacturing cost is sharply reducible. Moreover, by having formed smaller than opening of frame part material the transparence plate with which it equips on the surface of a solid state image sensor, since restoration of the transparence resin of a between [a semiconductor chip and transparence plates] becomes easy, workability improves and improvement in the manufacture yield can be desired.

[0020] And in case the solid state image sensor which adopted the package of a surface mount mold is mounted on the circuit board, positioning of the solid state image sensor and lens unit to the circuit board becomes easy, and simplification of an assembly stroke can be desired. Furthermore, since the lens unit itself can be made small, the big protrusion from the circuit board is lost and it is advantageous to a miniaturization.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the structure of the solid state image sensor of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is a decomposition perspective view explaining the mounting

approach of the solid state image sensor of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is a sectional view explaining the mounting approach of the solid state image sensor of this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is the perspective view showing the structure of the conventional solid state image sensor.

[<u>Drawing 5</u>] It is a decomposition perspective view explaining the mounting approach of the conventional solid state image sensor.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Package
- 2 11 Sensor chip
- 3 14 Lead
- 4 19 Transparence plate
- 5 22 Circuit board
- 6 Through Hole
- 7 25 Lens unit
- 8 26 Mounting section
- 9 27 Lens-barrel section
- 12 Light-receiving Side
- 13 Bottom Member
- 15 18 Locating hole

- 16 Frame Part Material
- 17 Opening
- 20 Solid State Image Sensor
- 21 Electrode
- 23 Opening Aperture
- 24 Through Hole
- 28 Gage Pin